



World Food Programme

# WFP Chad Country Brief September 2018

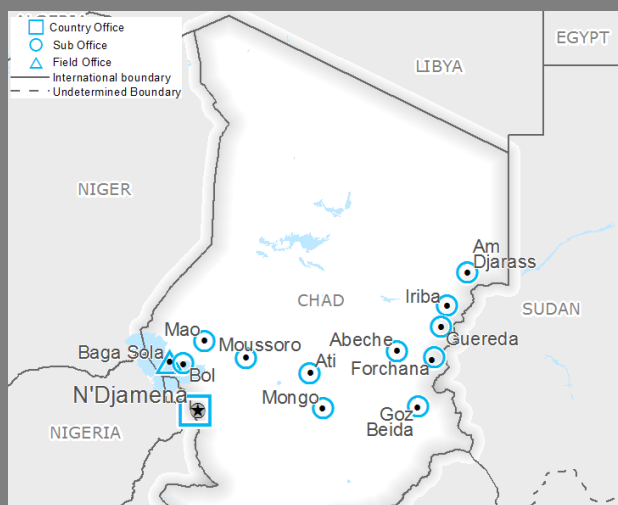


## Operational Context

Chad is an arid, low-income and land-locked country, suffering from chronic food insecurity and high levels of vulnerability, particularly in the drier Sahelian band and in the Lake Chad Basin. The Global Hunger Index for 2017 places Chad second last out of 119 countries. Production from new oil fields has been picking up lately and GDP growth is projected to recover slightly in 2019 to 2.6 percent.

Households are dependent on farming and livestock for their livelihoods. Out of its 14.9 million people, 65.5 percent live below the poverty line of USD 3.1 a day (UNDP, 2018). The combined effect of the 2014 drop in oil price and the weak security environment have left the country in deep recession. This is reflected in cuts in public expenditure, low foreign direct investment, and a loss of income caused by the disruption of cross-border trade with Nigeria in livestock.

Chad hosts over half a million displaced persons in need of assistance: refugees from Sudan, C.A.R. and Nigeria, Chadian returnees from C.A.R. and people displaced by insecurity in the Lake region. To support long-term displaced population, WFP Chad will gradually shift from relief to resilience. WFP has been in Chad since 1968.



Population: **14.9 million**  
(UNFPA, 2017)

2017 Human Development Index: **186 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower**

Chronic malnutrition: **32.4% of national prevalence (SMART)**

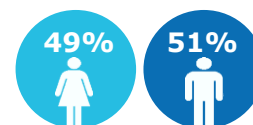
## In Numbers

**8,847 mt** of food assistance distributed

**US\$ 2.96 m** cash based transfers made

**US\$ 61.4 m** six months (October 2018-March 2019) net funding requirements

**1.51 m people assisted**  
in September 2018



## Operational Updates

- WFP concluded the lean season distributions on 30 September. Since May/June, WFP reached the 635,000 most vulnerable people in the Sahel on a monthly basis, to prevent them from sliding deeper into food insecurity and malnutrition. Around 65,000 children and 33,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received regular nutritional support during this period.

WFP was able to deliver assistance in a timely manner. As rain intensified, flash flooding of roadways became a major challenge in Eastern Chad, where the regions of Batha and Wadi Fira were particularly affected. WFP and its partners closely monitored road conditions and adapted movement plans as necessary, to make sure that people in need received timely assistance.

Preparations started for the endline survey, to measure the impact and effectiveness of seasonal assistance. WFP will also collect best practices and lessons learned to inform future responses.

In the aftermath of the most severe lean season in six years, WFP works to strengthen the resilience of communities that, year after year, are affected by climate-related impacts that put scarce water and land resources under pressure. WFP pursues an approach based on geographical convergence in the provinces of Lac, Batha, Bahr el Gazel, Kanem, Guéra, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira, thus leveraging the potential of bringing together school meals, nutrition, food distributions, food-for-assets, water and sanitation and livelihoods activities.

- WFP continued to respond to a deterioration in the nutrition situation in N'Djamena. A total of 14,500 children 6-59 months and 1,750 PLWs were treated for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in 12 centres, two of which opened in September.
- WFP completed the data collection phase for an Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSA). Results are expected by the end of October.

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**Main photo**

Credit: WFP/María Gallar

Caption: A woman collects her food ration using a SCOPECARD in Diamerom (Lac province).

## WFP Operations

	2018 Total Requirements (in USD)	2018 Allocated Contributions** (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>Building Resilience, Protecting Livelihoods and Reducing Malnutrition of Refugees, Returnees and other Vulnerable People</b>			
PRRO 200713	163 m	75.2 m	33 m
<b>Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria</b>			
EMOP 200777 *	55 m	26.2 m	19 m
<b>Support to Primary Education and Enrolment of Girls</b>			
DEV 200288	6 m	0.9 m	4 m
<b>Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Chad</b>			
201044 - UNHAS	15 m	9.3 m	5 m

\*Chad component of regional operation only  
 \*\* Allocated contributions as of 29 October 2018

### GENDER MARKER 1

- WFP completed a consumption gap analysis among refugees, returnees and internally displaced people (IDPs). Based on the results of the [socio-economic profiling exercise](#) (jointly carried out by WFP and UNHCR in 2017), the analysis identifies eating deficits within each of the different vulnerability categories: most vulnerable households (46.9 percent), moderately vulnerable households (39.9 percent) and less vulnerable households (13.2 percent).

WFP recommends the use of rations adapted to the needs of different population groups, based on the findings of the socio-economic profiling and the consumption gap analysis. Less vulnerable households are able to fully cover their daily eating needs by themselves and can be removed from food assistance. Nutrition programmes will continue to be implemented, regardless of the vulnerability category they are identified from.

- WFP kicked-off the *Foyers d'Apprentissage, de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle et d'Eveil* (FARNE) programme, targeting 50,000 children suffering from MAM in the provinces of Lac, Bahr El Gazal and Kanem. This approach builds community ownership and improves the coverage and the efficiency of the MAM treatment programme.

Designed as a peer-to-peer model, FARNE is implemented in remote areas (further than 5 km from the nearest health centre), where prevalence of MAM is above 15 percent. During 12 days, a *maman lumière* (role mother) shares good practices on hygiene and nutrition with a reduced group of women (between 12 and 15). The FARNE model includes the use of Nutricards to teach mothers how to prepare nutritious and diversified meals and games to stimulate cognitive development of the child.

- Ground Truth Solutions presented a study on how beneficiaries of WFP's cash-based transfers perceive this modality of assistance. Findings show that people receiving cash are more satisfied than those receiving value vouchers.

The report recommends improved communications on eligibility, targeting, distribution calendars and complaint mechanisms. It endorses collaboration among partners with the aim of reducing the dependence of vulnerable communities from food and nutritional assistance.

- Between 2 and 4 September, a high-level conference held in Berlin reviewed the situation in the Lake Chad Basin. Stakeholders committed to address the immediate and longer-term needs of crisis-affected people in the region. WFP Chad received USD 1 million from Norway.

## Challenges

- Funding constraints:** Insufficient funding affects food distributions and cash-based transfers in the three main humanitarian hotspots: the Lake Chad Basin, the East (Sudanese refugees) and the South (C.A.R refugees and returnees). Over the next six months, WFP needs USD 23.2 million to sustain cash-based transfers and USD 26.7 million for in-kind food assistance. For the three-month nutrition response in N'Djamena, WFP needs USD 3.1 million.
- Ration cuts:** Limited resources have already resulted in ration cuts and in a fewer number of commodities within the food basket. WFP and its partners had to take these steps to extend food availability over time. For the period October to December 2018, WFP needs USD 14.4 million to be able to deliver rations that are adjusted to beneficiary vulnerability categories and consumption gaps.

## Partnerships

- In Chad, all WFP programmes are designed and implemented in close collaboration with the Government and UN agencies to fulfil national goals of eradicating hunger and malnutrition, saving lives and building resilience. WFP developed a large network of partners that includes 52 international and local NGOs.
- WFP works closely with UNHCR and national authorities for the delivery of emergency food and cash-based assistance to refugees, as well as with FAO to scale up resilience-building activities. Around Lake Chad, humanitarian partners work to improve IDP registration: efforts are underway to expand the use of biometrics. An ongoing partnership with the Food Security Cluster strengthens national systems for food security information, analysis and early warning. WFP is also the Chair of the UN SUN Network and the REACH initiative.

## Donors

**Food and nutrition assistance:** Australia, Canada, CERF, China, DFID, European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, USA.

**UNHAS (Humanitarian aviation):** Canada, CERF, European Commission, Germany, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Sweden, USA.